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the evolution of the family toward a rationalized concept of relationship where equality, coöperation, and the mutual development of personality prevail. A fine perspective is shown in always treating the changes of family life as a part of a larger industrial and social evolution.

When the matter of foreshadowing the trend of the marriage institution and family organization is discussed the author points out that no definite forecasts can be made in regard to an institution which changes in response to the evolution of industrial technique and social life. Even in reference to the continuation of the monogamic family, which at present seems ideally suited to human needs, no definite prediction can be made. The forms of the family will change in accordance with needs as changes occur in the larger evolutionary life. A service has been performed in making it clear that the advocacy of any theories of family life ought not to disturb us unduly since family life does depend so largely upon economic organization and that changes will not be thrust upon us merely by reason of their being advocated.

Certain criticisms which were applicable to the first and second volumes are relevant here. The arrangement of the material leaves much to be desired in the way of clearness and logical unfolding. This fact, however, does not impair the very great value of a fundamentally scientific interpretation of family organization and evolution.

J. G. S.

Experts in city government. Edited by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Ph.D. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1919. 363 p. \$2.25 net)

This book is a collection of twenty-three articles by eighteen different writers, some of which have been previously published. About one-third of the articles deal with general municipal problems; another third more specifically with the need for experts, the extent of their present use, and conditions in the public service affecting their use; and the remainder with problems of training for the public service.

The articles vary a good deal in merit. One of the best is that by Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell on "The need for experts in city government." The arrangement does not always group together those most closely related, nor bring out a logical development of thought. Some important topics are given little attention. A good deal could be added about the actual working of existing civil service systems; and there is nothing about training schools for the police in some large American cities as well as in Europe.

In some of the articles on training, it seems to be assumed that a comparatively brief course combined with some practical work will qualify for the higher administrative posts. It should be more clearly recog-

nized that such positions can only be adequately filled after a long period of experience, in which administrative ability has an opportunity to develop.

J. A. F.

The quit-rent system in the American colonies. By Beverley W. Bond, Jr., associate professor of history in Purdue university. With an introduction by Charles M. Andrews. (New Haven: Yale university press, 1919. 492 p. \$3.00)

To the large and ever increasing literature of American colonial history Mr. Bond has made a worthy addition. The quitrent had a place in the domain of real property in the colonies as important as the royal prerogative in matters of government and the navigation acts in matters of commerce. It was an effort to transfer to the new world an institution of England. It proved to be an obstacle before the people in their efforts to develop the resources of the country according to their own desires, and therefore has a larger significance than the petty details of the numerous quitrent controversies might seem to indicate. Many colonists to whom the royal prerogative was an indefinite principle and the navigation acts were a remote grievance found in the rents a source of constant irritation. Their pocketbooks were directly affected, their sense of justice was outraged, and their respect for government was lowered. Yet, except for a few chapters in rather technical works and discussions in monographs relating to the various colonies, the quitrent has not been treated. To bring together and organize the information disclosed in the material existing in this country and in England has been Mr. Bond's task. His work is notable for its excellent organization, its sane perspective, and its wise discrimination in handling the numerous controversies of the colonists over the rents. Mr. Andrews of Yale contributes an appreciative introduction and adds a few notes regarding the quitrent in New England outside of New Hampshire.

Mr. Bond's classification of colonies with respect to the quitrent is interesting. First, in chapter II he treats the colonies of New England in which the rents were not established. Then in chapters III and IV there follows a discussion of conditions in the colonies in which the rents were always strictly proprietary, although the government was royal. A third division is the rents in the proprietary colonies, subdivided into proprietaries surrendered to the crown and those which were not surrendered (chapters V-VII). Still another division of the work treats of the rents under royal administration (chapters VIII-XII). Chapter XII is a special treatment of the rents in the West Indian colonies, Nova Scotia, St. John, and the territory acquired in 1763.

From the multiplicity of details a few conclusions are noteworthy.